



新课标

分级阅读

《英语周报》编写 总主编 / 席玉虎

高一(6级)



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CHINA MACHINE PRESS

新课标分级阅读

高一 (6 级)

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本书按照中学英语新课标的要求,针对高一(6级)学生进行编写。书中始终以培养学生英语阅读能力为主线,选材广泛,题型多样,难易兼得,栏目新颖,适合使用不同版本教材的学生及教师使用。

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前言

语言学习包括语言输入与语言输出。语言输入包括听、读,而语言输出包括说、写。只有充分的一定量的语言输入,才可能有良好的语言输出。一个人语言实践能力的高低是衡量其英语水平的一个重要标准,一个人只有通过大量的语言输入,才能切实提高自己综合运用英语的能力。阅读在语言输入中占有举足轻重的地位。为了切实有效地帮助广大中学生既能完成一定的语言输入量,又能扩大自己的知识面和提高自己的应试能力,我们组织编写了《冲浪英语——新课标分级阅读》。

本丛书符合新课标的要求,适合广大的使用不同版本教材的学生及教师的需要。不同的难度等级设置适合各种水平的学生使用。七年级到高三(3级~8级)科学的难度梯度设置可以使学生逐步稳定地提高自己的阅读能力。

本丛书具有以下特点:

1. 选材广泛 本丛书所选文章包括科技、人文、史地、风情、故事、语言及应用文等各方面的内容,紧扣社会热点,语言地道,新颖有趣,时代感强。每册书分单元编写,每个单元5篇。在编写过程中,考虑到不同的题材,所以每个单元的文章各有千秋,让同学们可以领略到不同风格的作品。

2. 题型多样 本丛书的练习不只局限于选择题。随着考试制度的改革,非选择题的比重会逐步增加。因此我们选择了多种非选择题型。非选择题有如下几种:回答问题;根据文章内容,在空白处填写一

个单词等。不同类型的练习可以强化同学们的做题意识,亦可开拓同学们的解题思路,激发同学们积极的思维情绪。

3. 难易兼得 文章难易结合,由浅入深,由易到难,区别开简单、中等、较难的变化;同时在编写过程中适当提高难度,加大词汇量,以适应教材变化后的长期使用。文章难度以★号表示,★表示简单(每个单元一到两篇),★★表示较难(两篇),★★★为提高篇,其难度超出现行各版本的教材内容。同学们经过反复思考和努力也可做对部分题目,会充满成就感。所有的答案是惟一的。

4. 栏目新颖【阅读思考】设计的题型多样,题目设计仿照中、高考阅读理解试题,涉及主旨大意、词义猜测、事实细节、推理判断、作者的观点态度等。【阅读百宝箱】根据所编写的年级,加进一些谚语、格言、名言及幽默故事,使同学们在阅读完文章后,可以在增强阅读能力的同时,不断拓宽知识面,全面提高综合能力。【参考答案】对文章中的问题进行详细的解析。

本丛书还在每篇阅读材料后注明总字数,并让同学们根据自己的情况得出做题时间、理解程度,以了解自我水平并进行不同程度的强化。

本丛书自始至终以培养学生阅读技能为主线,旨在改变学生盲目做题、不求甚解、阅读效率较低的状况。相信同学们在阅读完后,能力会有一个显著的提高。



编委会

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(A) Language and Culture ★

Three foreign gentlemen came up to a bus-stop in London. About five minutes later the bus which they waited for came along. They prepared to get on it. Suddenly there was a noise behind them. People rushed on to the bus and tried to push them out of the way. Someone shouted at them. The three foreign gentlemen looked *puzzled* and *embarrassed*. No one had told them about the British custom of waiting for a bus is that the first who arrives at the bus-stop is the first person to get on the bus.

Learning the language of a country is not enough. One should know as much as possible about the manners and customs of different countries. You'll be surprised how different they can be from your own. For example, in India, people consider it impolite to use the left hand for passing food at table. In many places you might see a person shaking his head at another to express he is disagreeing, but in *Bulgaria* a shake of the head means "Yes" and a nod "no". In Europe it is quite usual to cross your legs when sitting talking to someone, but in *Thailand*, it is considered impolite.

Knowing about the customs of different countries is not only useful but also important to everyone.

Length: 217

Total Reading Time: ____

Words Per Minute: ____

%Comprehension: ____

【阅读思考】

三个外国人在英国乘车的时候遇到了一些麻烦,这是由于他们不懂得英国的风俗文化所造成的。

- (D) 1. Knowing about the manners and customs of different countries _____.
 A. are as important as learning their nation languages
 B. is as important as learning their languages
 C. is not so important as learning their languages
 D. is much more important than learning their languages
- (B) 2. Someone shouted at the three gentlemen just because _____.
 A. they are foreigners
 B. they didn't line up for their turn
 C. they got the wrong bus
 D. they didn't buy tickets
- (D) 3. Passing food at table _____ in India.
 A. with your right hand is impolite
 B. with your both hands is good manners
 C. with your left hand is polite
 D. with your left hand is not a polite way
- (A) 4. Nodding one's head at another expresses _____ in Bulgaria.
 A. disagreement B. agreement
 C. politeness D. impoliteness
- (C) 5. The passage tells us that one should know about _____ of different countries.
 A. either the language or the customs
 B. neither the language nor the customs
 C. not only the language but also the customs
 D. the language on the customs

【词语点击】

1. puzzle ['pʌz(ə)] v. 迷惑 2. embarrass [im'bærəs] v. 使困惑
 3. Bulgaria [bʌl'geəriə] n. 保加利亚
 4. Thailand ['taɪlənd] n. 泰国

【阅读百宝箱】

Pay Special Attention to the Way the Chinese Speak English

An American student studying in China found it difficult to speak idiomatic Chinese. One day he asked his roommate who was also learning Chinese.

"Sometimes I have the same problem. But from my personal experience, I have noticed that you would sound more Chinese the way the Chinese speak English. For example, 'I next year will from Beijing languages Institute graduate'."

(B) The Moon—the New Land for Man ★★

The next great land area that man hopes to colonize is the moon. In size it is nearly equal to the area of North and South America. However, it presents a hostile environment. Temperatures range from +120 to -150 degrees Centigrade. There is no air, and no water.

Today there is considerable scientific speculation about living on the moon. When man will begin life on the moon surface, is still not determined. But experts believe that colonization will take place in three steps. First, there will be increasing periods of exploration with temporary shelters. These periods will be followed by longer stays with housing under the surface of the moon and daily necessities brought by the colonizers themselves. Finally, colonies that are self-supporting will be founded.

The main job of the early settlers will be to stay alive. They will have to plant crops under huge domes to produce food and oxygen and find water sources. After this is done, the settlers will have time to explore the possibilities of commercial development and to make discoveries important to science. The characteristics

of the moon that make it bad for human staying alive may make it ideal for certain kinds of *manufacturing*. Operations requiring a *vacuum* or extreme cold are examples. Precision ball bearings, industrial diamonds might be produced on the moon.

Length: 228

Total Reading Time: _____

Words Per Minute: _____

%Comprehension: _____

【阅读思考】

在晴朗的夜晚,一轮明月挂天空,是否有神话所说的嫦娥?而人类已经登上了月球,月亮又成为人们新的处女地。

- () 1. The area of the moon is _____.
- A. about the same as that of North and South America
 - B. larger than that of North and South America
 - C. equal to that of North and South America
 - D. far smaller than that of North and South America
- () 2. The temperature on the moon can be as high as _____.
- A. -150°C
 - B. +270°C
 - C. +120°C
 - D. -30°C
- () 3. According to this passage, the colonization of the moon _____.
- A. will soon be realized
 - B. can be done under the moon surface
 - C. is being experimented by many scientists
 - D. sounds entirely impossible
- () 4. To stay alive on the moon, the early settlers must first of all be able to _____.
- A. develop commerce
 - B. get enough food, oxygen and water
 - C. make discoveries important to science
 - D. explore the possibilities of industrial development
- () 5. Though the environment on the moon is bad for human staying alive, it is very good for _____.
- A. making such things as industrial diamonds

B. all kinds of manufactured goods

C. medical operations D. commercial development

【词语点击】

1. colonize ['kɒlənaɪz] v. 殖民
2. hostile ['hɒstail] adj. 敌意的, 不友好的
3. speculation [spekju'leɪʃ(ə)n] n. 思索
4. shelter ['ʃeltə(r)] n. 临时住所
5. dome [dəʊm] n. 圆屋顶
6. manufacturing [,mænju'fæktʃəriŋ] n. 制造业
7. vacuum ['vækjuəm] n. 真空

【阅读百宝箱】

1. Youth is a blunder; manhood a struggle; old age a regret.
青年鲁莽灭裂, 中年奋斗不止, 老年后悔无穷。
2. The world is a ladder for some to get up and some down.
世事如长梯, 有人上有人下。
3. The tragedy of life is not so much what men suffer, but what they miss.
生活的悲剧不在于人们受到多少苦, 而在于人们错过了什么。
4. Nothing seek, nothing find. 无所求则无所获。
5. An energetic middle life is, I think, the only safe precursor of a vitally happy old age. 我认为: 精力旺盛的中年生活是生气勃勃的幸福晚年的唯一可靠预兆。

(C) The Deserts of the World ★★

The deserts of the world are not all covered with sand. Many of them have surfaces of rock, or clay, or small stones. They are not flat, either, they often have high hills and deep valleys. There is some plant life in many parts of the desert. There is little rain in the desert, but it does fall often enough for most plants.

The deserts of the world are not lived by people. People also live outside oasis, but these people are not farmers. They have camels,

(oasis)
绿洲

goats, donkeys, sheep, etc. These animals can live on the desert plants and do not need much water.

The people of the desert have to move constantly from place to place, they must always look for grass or desert plants for their animals. They usually live in tents. When there is no more food for their animals, they fold up their tents, put them on their camels and donkeys and move to another place. In good years, when there is not enough food for their animals, they trade their skins and their goats and camel hairs with the people of oases for wheat and fruit. But in bad years, when there is not enough food for their animals, the people of the desert would attack the oases people. But they are also hospitable, no man in the desert would ever refuse to give a stranger food and water.

Length: 235

Total Reading Time:

Words Per Minute:

%Comprehension:

【阅读思考】

文章主要介绍了地球上的沙漠以及沙漠里的人是如何生活的。

- (C) 1. According to the passage, deserts are mostly made up of _____.
- A. clay B. rock C. sand D. stones
- (D) 2. The underlined word "hospitable" has the meaning of being _____.
- A. brave B. cruel C. strange D. kind
- (C) 3. In the desert _____.
- A. it rains in spring only
- B. it rains for a short time every month
- C. there is some rain, but far from enough
- D. the rainfall is just enough for the plants
- (C) 4. People live _____.
- A. only inside the oases
- B. only outside the oases

- C. both inside and outside the oases
D. in places with regular rainfalls
- (A) 5. From the passage we know that life _____.
- A. is hard in deserts
B. is happy in deserts
C. is impossible in deserts
D. in deserts is much better now

【词语点击】

1. clay [kleɪ] n. 粘土
2. oasis [əu'eɪsɪs] n. 绿洲
3. constantly ['kɒnstəntli] adv. 不断地
4. fold [fəʊld] v. 折叠
5. hospitable ['hɒspɪtəb(ə)l] adj. 好客的, 招待周到的

【阅读百宝箱】

1. To youth I have but three words of ^{/ˈkaʊnsəl/} counsel——work, work, and work. —Bismarck
对青年, 我的忠告只有三句话——工作, 工作, 工作。
——[德]俾斯麦
2. Will, work and wait are the pyramidal cornerstones for success. —Pasteur
意志、工作、等待是成功的三角塔的基石。
——[法]巴斯德
3. Work banishes those three great ^{/ɪːvɪl/} evils: boredom, vice and poverty. —Voltaire
工作撵跑三个恶鬼: 无聊、堕落和贫穷。
——[俄]伏尔泰
4. The best preparation for good work tomorrow is to do good work today. —Elbert Hubbard
为把明天的工作做好, 最好的准备是把今天的工作做好。
——[英]埃尔伯特·哈伯德

(D) Let's All Learn to Say

"Thank You" and "Excuse Me" ★★

People in America like to say "Thank you" when others help

them or say something kind to them. People of many other countries do so, too. It is a very good habit and it is good manners.

You should say "Thank you" when someone passes you the salt on the table, or opens the door for you, or says you have done your work well.

"Thank you" is used not only between friends but also between parents and children, brothers and sisters, husbands and wives.

"Excuse me" is another useful short sentence. When you hear someone say so behind you, you know somebody wants to walk past you without touching you.

It's not polite to *interrupt* others when they are talking. If you want to speak to one of them, say "Excuse me" first, and then begin talking. You should also do so when you want to make any noise before others.

Let's all learn to say "Thank you" and "Excuse me."

Length: 161

Total Reading Time: _____

Words Per Minute: _____ %Comprehension: _____

【阅读思考】

本文介绍了最常用的交际用语"Thank you"和"Excuse me"的使用范围和使用场合。初学者应注意多练习和使用。

(A) 1. _____ like to say "Thank you" and "Excuse me".

- A. People in many countries
- B. Only American people
- C. Few people outside China
- D. All the people in the world

(B) 2. You should say "Thank you" when _____.

- A. you have made a mistake
- B. someone opens the door for you
- C. you pass the salt to others on the table
- D. you want to cough before others

3. If you want to walk past somebody without touching him, you'd better say "_____".
- A. Hello B. How do you do
C. Excuse me D. Don't move
4. When you hear others say your handwriting is excellent, you should say "_____".
- A. Excuse me B. I'm very sorry
C. How about yours D. Thank you
5. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. People say "Thank you" among family members and between friends.
B. We don't say "Excuse me" in daytime.
C. People say "Excuse me" only between brothers and sisters.
D. If you want to make any noise before others, you should say "Thank you".

【词语点击】

interrupt [ˌɪntə'rʌpt] v. 中断; 截断; 阻碍; 打断(别人谈话); 打扰

【阅读百宝箱】

One rich women said to another,

"It is shameful. Everyone is dishonest."

"Why do you think that?"

"Today my husband dismissed his cashier."

"Why?"

"He stole \$100 from the till."

"How did your husband discover it?"

"Because there was \$200 missing from the till. I confessed to my husband that I had only taken \$100."

(E) Hobbies Are of Great Importance ★★★

A hobby can be almost anything a person likes to do in his spare time. Hobbyists raise pets, build model ships, weave baskets, watch birds, hunt animals, climb mountains, raise flowers, fish, ski, skate and swim. Hobbyists also paint pictures, attend concerts and play, and perform on musical instruments. They collect everything from books to butterflies and from shells to stamps.

People take up hobbies because these activities offer enjoyment, friendship, knowledge, and relaxation. Sometimes they even give financial profit. Hobbies help people relax after periods of hard work, and provide a balance between work and play. Hobbies also offer interesting activities for persons who have retired. Anyone, rich or poor, old or young, sick or well, can follow a satisfying hobby, regardless of his age, position or income.

Hobbies can help a person's mental and physical health. Doctors have found that hobbies are valuable in helping patients recover from physical or mental illness. Hobbies give bedridden or wheel-chair patients something to do, and provide interests that keep them from thinking about themselves. Many hospitals treat patients by having them take up interesting hobbies of pastimes.

In early times, most people were too busy making a living to have many hobbies. But some persons who had spare time did enjoy hobbies. The ancient Egyptians played games with balls made of wood, pottery. People today have more time than ever before for hobbies.

Machines have reduced the amount of time they must spend on their jobs. Hobbies provide variety for workers who do the same unchanging tasks all day long. More people are retiring than ever before, and at an earlier age. Those who have